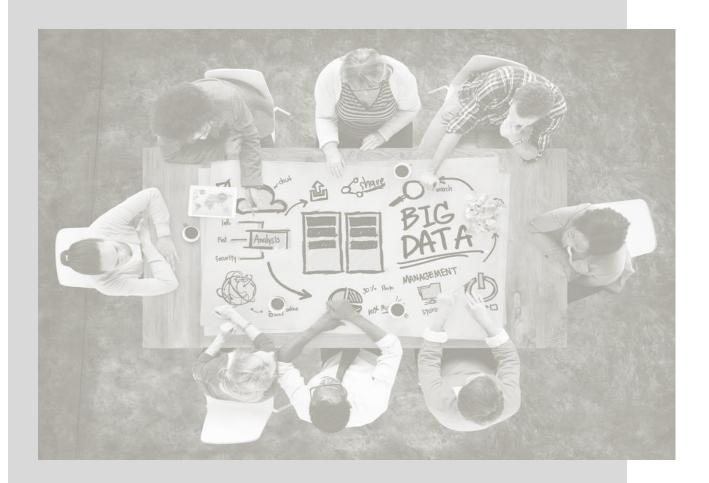




LABOR MARKET REVIEW



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August 2020 Labor Market Review

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data Report for August 2020, Released October 2020

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in August in 41 states, higher in 2 states, and stable in 7 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. All 50 states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier. The national unemployment rate fell by 1.8 percentage points over the month to 8.4 percent but was 4.7 points higher than in August 2019.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate in August, 13.2 percent, followed by Rhode Island, 12.8 percent, and Hawaii and New York, 12.5 percent each. Nebraska had the lowest rate, 4.0 percent, followed by Utah, 4.1 percent, and Idaho, 4.2 percent. In total, 29 states had jobless rates lower than the U.S. figure of 8.4 percent, 10 states had higher rates, and 11 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 40 states and was essentially unchanged in 10 states and the District of Columbia in August 2020. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment decreased in 49 states and the District and was essentially unchanged in 1 state.

The largest job gains occurred in New York (+153,300), Texas (+106,800), and California (+101,900). The largest percentage increases occurred in New Jersey, New York, and Virginia (+1.8 percent each); Kentucky and New Hampshire (+1.7 percent each); and Alaska, Indiana, and Massachusetts (+1.6 percent each).

August 2020 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Aug-20	Jul-20	Aug-19
U.S.	160,966,000	147,224,000	13,742,000	8.5%	10.5%	3.8%
IN	3,364,666	3,147,142	217,524	6.5%	8.0%	3.4%
EGR 7	98,347	92,013	6,334	6.4%	7.7%	4.2%
Terre Haute MSA	74,491	69,405	5,086	6.8%	8.1%	4.2%
Clay Co.	11,869	11,134	735	6.2%	7.3%	4.0%
Parke Co.	7,006	6,662	344	4.9%	6.0%	3.9%
Putnam Co.	16,850	15,946	904	5.4%	6.6%	3.9%
Sullivan Co.	8,131	7,643	488	6.0%	7.1%	4.0%
Vermillion Co.	6,756	6,337	419	6.2%	7.5%	4.9%
Vigo Co.	47,735	44,291	3,444	7.2%	8.6%	4.3%
Terre Haute	25,221	23,117	2,104	8.3%	9.9%	4.8%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 09/20 | Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 7

Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): August 2020

U.S. - 8.4%

Illinois - 11%

Indiana - 6.4%

Kentucky - 7.6%

Michigan - 8.7%

Ohio - 8.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): August 2020

#9 - Vigo (7.2%)

#22 - Clay (6.2%)

#24 - Vermillion (6.2%)

#29 - Sullivan (6%)

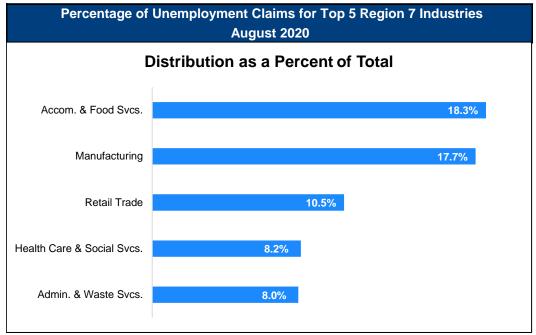
#54 - Putnam (5.4%)

#67 - Parke (4.9%)

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce
Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area
Unemployment Statistics

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change					
to August 2020 from					
CPI Item	Aug-19 Jul-20		Aug-19	Jul-20	
Critteiii	U.S. (City	Midwest Region*		
All Items	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	
Food & Beverages	4%	0.1%	2.9%	-0.3%	
Housing	2.1%	0.2%	2%	0.3%	
Apparel	-5.9%	1.8%	-7.7%	1.2%	
Transportation	-4.1%	0.8%	-3.4%	1.2%	
Medical Care	4.5%	0.1%	4.3%	0.5%	
Recreation	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	
Education & Communication	2.3%	0.4%	2.7%	0.4%	
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	-0.2%	1.7%	-0.7%	

*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin | Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 7 for August 2020					
Company	City	County	# of Workers affected	Notice Date	

There are no WARN Notices for August 2020 for EGR 7.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, WARN Notices | For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

https://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm

Unemployment Claims: August 2020

Region 7

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 414

08/08/20 - 382

08/15/20 - 433

08/22/20 - 338(D)

08/29/20 - 315

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 4,029

08/08/20 - 3,761

08/15/20 - 3,682

08/22/20 - 3,488

08/29/20 - 3,336

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 4,443

08/08/20 - 4,143

08/15/20 - 4,115

08/22/20 - 3,826

08/29/20 - 3,651

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 12,551

08/08/20 - 10,624

08/15/20 - 11,569

08/22/20 - 10,597

08/29/20 - 10,779

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 199,336

08/08/20 - 183,083

08/15/20 - 170,341

08/22/20 - 164,569

08/29/20 - 158,742

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 211,887

08/08/20 - 193,707

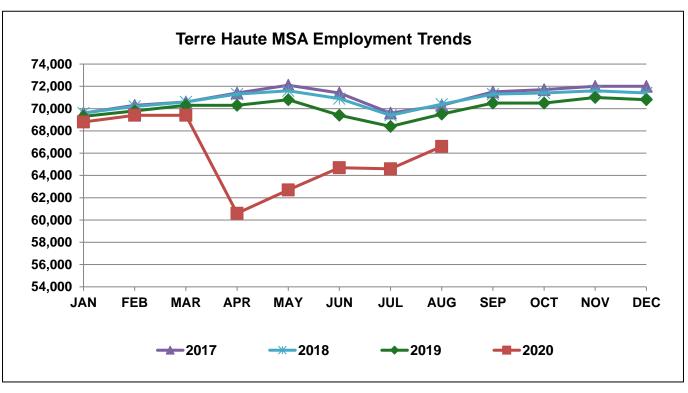
08/15/20 - 181,910

08/22/20 - 175,166 08/29/20 - 169,521

(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status | Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

Terre Haute MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment		August 2020		# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Aug-20	Jul-20	Aug-19	Jul-20 to	Aug-20	Aug-19 t	o Aug-20
Total Nonfarm	66,600	64,600	69,500	2,000	3.1%	-2,900	-4.2%
Total Private	54,100	53,000	57,000	1,100	2.1%	-2,900	-5.1%
Goods Producing	12,200	12,100	13,800	100	0.8%	-1,600	-11.6%
Service-Providing	54,400	52,500	55,700	1,900	3.6%	-1,300	-2.3%
Private Service Providing	41,900	40,900	43,200	1,000	2.4%	-1,300	-3.0%
Mining, Logging and Construction	3,600	3,500	3,900	100	2.9%	-300	-7.7%
Manufacturing	8,600	8,600	9,900	0	0.0%	-1,300	-13.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,100	12,000	12,400	100	0.8%	-300	-2.4%
Wholesale Trade	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	0.0%	-100	-6.3%
Retail Trade	8,300	8,200	8,400	100	1.2%	-100	-1.2%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	0.0%	-100	-4.2%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,200	2,300	2,500	-100	-4.4%	-300	-12.0%
Professional and Business Services	4,300	3,900	4,500	400	10.3%	-200	-4.4%
Education and Health Services	12,600	12,300	12,600	300	2.4%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	7,400	7,100	7,600	300	4.2%	-200	-2.6%
Other Services	2,800	2,800	3,100	0	0.0%	-300	-9.7%
Total Government	12,500	11,600	12,500	900	7.8%	0	0.0%
Federal Government	1,400	1,200	1,200	200	16.7%	200	16.7%
State Government	4,600	4,400	4,600	200	4.6%	0	0.0%
Local Government	6,500	6,000	6,700	500	8.3%	-200	-3.0%
Local Government Educational Services	3,000	2,900	3,500	100	3.5%	-500	-14.3%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics | Note: Historical data for the most recent 4 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates for statewide data.

Frequently Listed Jobs				
Top 20 job listings in Region 7 in the past month				
Rank	Occupations			
1	Registered Nurses			
2	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses			
3	Nursing Assistants			
4	Social and Human Service Assistants			
5	Retail Salespersons			
6	Home Health Aides			
7	Customer Service Representatives			
8	Infantry Officers			
9	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners			
10	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General			
11	Managers, All Other			
12	Manufacturing Production Technicians			
13	First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers			
14	Food Preparation Workers			
15	Psychiatric Technicians			
16	Recreation Workers			
17	Sales Managers			
18	Security Guards			
19	Advertising Sales Agents			
20	Building Cleaning Workers, All Other			

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Applicant Pool				
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes				
in the past 12 months	1			
Occupations	# of Applicants			
Production Workers, All Other	1,076			
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	857			
HelpersProduction Workers	793			
Cashiers	659			
Customer Service Representatives	552			
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	402			
Nursing Assistants	402			
Office Clerks, General	335			
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	303			
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	301			
Retail Salespersons	296			
Managers, All Other	282			
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	267			
Waiters and Waitresses	266			
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	253			
Receptionists and Information Clerks	245			
Construction Laborers	239			
Packers and Packagers, Hand	228			
Carpenters	217			
Food Preparation Workers	213			

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2020:

The pandemic has caught up with high-wage jobs. The big picture: Early on, the pandemic walloped hiring across the wage spectrum and in every sector (Erica Pandey, Axios, "The high-wage jobs aren't coming back"). Now, states have opened up, and the lower-wage retail and restaurant jobs have slowly come back — but higher-paying jobs are lagging behind. Postings for the highest-paying jobs on the site Indeed are down 24% year over year, even though most of the work in this wage bracket can be done from home. Compare that with low-wage jobs (down just 12%) and middle-wage jobs (down 18%). What they're saying: The decline in postings for high-paying work is likely due to the fact that tech and finance companies are adjusting their hiring plans to cut costs amid the recession, says Jed Kolko, chief economist at Indeed. "High-wage sectors often think differently about hiring," he says. "It costs them more to fire and hire than it does low-wage sectors." "There's also less churn," Kolko says. People are less likely to leave their jobs in the middle of a pandemic, and so companies don't have to look for new talent to replace employees who have left.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2020:

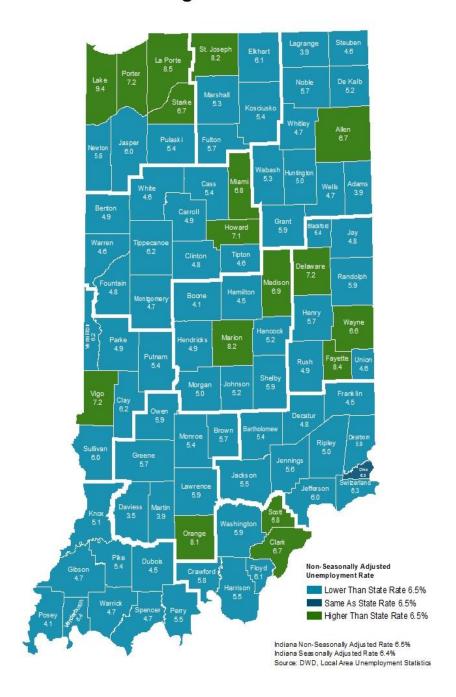
The median number of years that wage and salary workers had been with their current employer was 4.1 years in January 2020, little changed from 4.2 years in January 2018, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today (BLS News Release, "Employee Tenure in 2020"). The U.S. Department of Labor's Chief Evaluation Office sponsored the January 2020 survey to collect information on employee tenure. Since 1996, these surveys have been conducted biennially in January as a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DAILY REPORT, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2020:

In a new paper, the Progressive Policy Institute, working with the National Spectrum Consortium, projects that applications of 5G will create 309,000 manufacturing jobs in the United States over the next 15 years (Michael Mandel, Forbes, "How 5G Will Create 300,000 Manufacturing Jobs Over The Next Fifteen Years"). That's only a small part of the 4.6 million jobs that 5G is expected to create over that period, according to the paper, "The Third Wave: How 5G Will Drive Job Growth Over the Next Fifteen Years." The application of 5G to manufacturing is especially important because the new communications technology has the potential to jumpstart a lagging sector. Yes, it feels funny to call manufacturing a lagging sector, but that's the only way to describe it. Even before the pandemic, labor productivity decreased in 18 of the 21 NAICS 3-digit manufacturing industries in 2019, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Output grew at a crawl. The benefit of 5G is that it allows a much faster digitization of the physical transformation processes that lie at the heart of manufacturing. A 2019 McKinsey analysis observed that "[f]or decades, factory automation has relied on programmable logic controllers (PLCs) that were physically installed on (or very near) the machines they controlled, and then hard-wired into computer networks to ensure precise, reliable control under extreme conditions.

Minnesota is leading the country in self-response rates to the 2020 census while Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, is dead last, according to Census Bureau data (Dartunorro Clark, NBC, "The states with the best and worst census response rates"). Nearly 75 percent of Minnesota residents responded to the census by phone or mail or online, while just 34 percent of Puerto Rico residents self-responded. Census workers across the country are rushing to count households that haven't yet responded before the agency is expected to halt all data collection efforts at the end of the month. The data submitted determine congressional seats and \$1.5 trillion in aid, among other areas. Congressional Democrats, civil rights groups and a government watchdog have raised red flags that the truncated count may produce inaccurate results and could have serious consequences for vulnerable populations. The in-person count has also faced a number of issues, including logistical hiccups, technical glitches and safety concerns from census workers. The Census Bureau estimates that nearly 98 million households have self-responded — around 66 percent of all U.S. households — with millions more reached by enumerators. Many of the people who remain uncounted live in hard-to-reach areas with little to no access to the internet.

County Unemployment Rates August 2020





Questions?

Please contact the DWD Regional Labor Analyst listed below:

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